



CATALOGUE NO. 6220.1 (NEW ISSUE)

5 MAY 1987

## PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE NEW SOUTH WALES, SEPTEMBER 1986

**INQUIRIES** If you would like to obtain further information about these statistics, please ring Patrick Corr on (02) 268 4495; contact ABS Information Services on (02) 268 4611, at level 3, St Andrew's House, Sydney square, Sydney; or write to the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Box 796 GPO, Sydney 2001.

### MAIN FEATURES

In September 1986 there were 1,669,900 persons aged 15 and over not in the labour force. This was 39.1 per cent of the civilian population in this age group. The majority of these persons were females (69.0 per cent).

In addition to the 131,600 males and 95,800 females who were unemployed in September 1986, 83,100 males and 279,000 females wanted to work. Only 25.6 per cent of the females who were not employed and wanted to work satisfied the criteria to be considered unemployed compared with the corresponding proportion of 61.3 per cent for males.

There were 264,300 persons marginally attached to the labour force in September 1986. Of these, 56,600 were males and 207,600 were females. The number of persons marginally attached to the labour force shows a seasonal pattern being higher in September than in March. This seasonality is partially explained by the number of persons who want to work increasing with the approach of the end of the school year. Also the number of unemployed persons decreases as the year progresses as some unsuccessful jobseekers cease looking for work.

There were 32,500 discouraged jobseekers in September 1986. Over half the 7,400 male discouraged jobseekers were aged 60 and over but only a quarter of the 25,200 female discouraged jobseekers were in this age group. Nearly one half of the female discouraged jobseekers were aged less than 45 years.

### LABOUR FORCE STATUS

Thousands



(a) Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force are those who were not in the labour force in the survey week, wanted to work and: were actively looking for work but did not meet the criteria to be classified as unemployed; or were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks.

## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Main features	1
Explanatory Notes	3
Summary of findings	6

TableCivilian population aged 15 and over -

1	Labour force status, New South Wales, March 1985 to September 1986	8
2	Labour force status, regions of New South Wales, March and September 1986	9
3	Labour force status (proportions), regions of New South Wales, September 1986	13

Persons not in the labour force -

4	Relationship to the labour force and age, New South Wales, September 1986	14
5	Whether marginally attached to the labour force and summary of characteristics, New South Wales, September 1986	15

Persons not in the labour force with marginal attachment to the labour force -

6	Main reason for not actively looking for work, New South Wales, March 1985 to September 1986	16
7	Summary of characteristics, New South Wales, March and September 1986	17

Persons not in the labour force who had had a job -

8	Reason for ceasing last job and time since last job, New South Wales, September 1986	18
9	Reason for ceasing last job, time since last job and full-time or part-time status in last job, New South Wales, September 1986	19

Persons not in the labour force who wanted to work -

10	Intention to look for work in the next 12 months and age, New South Wales, September 1986	20
11	Type of work preferred and age, New South Wales, September 1986	20

Persons not in the labour force who wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were not available to start work within four weeks,

12	Reason not available to start work within four weeks, New South Wales, September 1986	21
----	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

Diagrams

Civilian population aged 15 and over : labour force status, New South Wales September 1986	1
Relationship of persons with marginal attachment to the labour force to persons in or not in the labour force, New South Wales, September 1986	8
Persons not in the labour force who wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks : main reason for not actively looking for work, New South Wales, September 1986	16
Persons not in the labour force who wanted to work, but were not actively looking for work and were not available to start work within four weeks : reason not available to start work within four weeks, New South Wales, September 1986	21
Technical Note	21
Map: Regions of New South Wales	24

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

## Introduction

The monthly population survey (which is described in The Labour Force (Including Regional Estimates), New South Wales (6201.1)), comprises the monthly labour force survey and, in most months, one or more supplementary topics. This publication contains some results for New South Wales of a supplementary survey run in association with the September 1986 labour force survey conducted throughout Australia.

2. The ABS has conducted regular surveys of persons not in the labour force since 1975. In the past, these survey results have generally only been published at the Australia level. This is the first publication containing detailed information on persons not in the labour force for New South Wales and regions of New South Wales. This publication also contains detailed information on the labour force aspirations of persons not in the labour force and, if appropriate, their reasons for not actively looking for work and their availability for work.

## Survey methodology

3. The monthly population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and covers about one-half of one per cent of the population of New South Wales. Information on sample design and selection is given in the Technical Note in The Labour Force, Australia, 1978 (6204.0).

## Scope

4. The scope of this supplementary survey was the same as that used for the labour force survey (described in full in The Labour Force (Including Regional Estimates), New South Wales (6201.1)), except that it was restricted to persons not in the labour force.

## Definitions

5. Persons not in the labour force are by definition those persons who do not meet the criteria that would enable them to be classified as being in the labour force. To be classified as being in the labour force, a person must be aged 15 and over and be either employed or unemployed as defined in paragraphs 13 to 16 below.

6. Persons not in the labour force comprise all persons aged 15 and over who are not employed and who:

- a) want work but do not meet the criteria to be classified as unemployed; or
- b) do not want to work; or
- c) through incapacity or infirmity cannot work.

7. All institutionalised persons and students enumerated at boarding school (aged 15 and over) are considered not in the labour force. Institutionalised persons include: patients in hospitals, convalescent homes, homes for the aged, and homes for the handicapped; non-staff residents of women's refuges and orphanages; and inmates of reformatories, goals, etc. Only age, sex and marital status data are collected for these persons.

8. The criteria determining those in the labour force are based on actual activity (i.e. working or looking for work) during the survey week. The criteria used to define the concept of marginal attachment to the labour force (as defined below), in particular the concepts of wanting to work, reasons for not actively looking for work, and availability to start work are more subjective and are not based on respondents' actual activity. Hence, the measurement of these characteristics is affected by the respondents' own interpretation of the concepts used. Individual respondent's interpretations are affected by such factors as the respondent's work aspirations, as well as family, economic and other considerations.

9. Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force are those who were not in the labour force in the survey week, wanted to work and:

- a) were actively looking for work but do not meet the criteria to be classified as unemployed; or
- b) were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks.

10. Discouraged jobseekers are those persons with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within four weeks but whose main reason for not taking active steps to find work was that they believed they would not be able to find a job for any of the following reasons: considered to be too young or too old by employers; difficulties with language or ethnic background; lacked the necessary schooling, training, skills or experience; no jobs in their locality or line of work; or no jobs at all.

11. Persons not in the labour force who wanted to work are those who:

- a) in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week had taken active steps to find work but did not meet the criteria to be classified as unemployed (see below); or
- b) although claiming to have looked for work in the four weeks up to the survey week, had not taken active steps to find work; or

- c) in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week had not looked for work but in the survey answered 'yes' or 'maybe' to the question 'Even though you have not been looking for work would you like a full-time or part-time job?'.  
 12. Reason for not actively looking for work.  
 Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work, and were available to start work within four weeks were asked their reasons for not actively looking for work, and the main reason. The reasons were grouped as follows:

- a) Had a job to go to.
- b) Personal reasons. Includes: Own ill health, physical disability, pregnancy; attending an educational institution; had no need to work; give others a chance; welfare payments or pension may be affected; and moved house or holidays.
- c) Family reasons. Includes: ill health of family member; unable to find suitable childcare; children are too young or preferred to look after children; and other family considerations.
- d) Discouraged job seekers. See Explanatory Note 10.
- e) No jobs in suitable hours
- f) Other reasons
- g) Did not know
- h) Not asked. Persons who had a job but, up to the end of the survey week, had been away from work without pay for four weeks or longer and had not been actively looking for work.

13. Employed persons comprise all civilians aged 15 and over who, during the survey week:

- a) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind (including employees, employers and self-employed persons) in a job or business, or on a farm; or
- b) worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or

- d) were employers, self-employed persons or unpaid family helpers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

14. A job is any paid employment, full-time or part-time, lasting two weeks or more.

15. Unemployed persons comprise all civilians aged 15 and over who were not employed during the survey week, and:

- a) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week, and:
  - were available for work in the survey week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the survey week); or
  - were waiting to start a new job within four week from the end of the survey week, and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then; or
- b) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole week survey) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

16. Active steps taken to find work comprise writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering a newspaper advertisement for a job; checking factory or Commonwealth Employment Service notice-boards; being registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and, contacting friends or relatives.

17. Unless otherwise stated, all characteristics referred in this publication are as at the survey week.

18. Further definitions of labour force and demographic classifications appearing in this publication are given in The Labour Force (Including Regional Estimates), New South Wales (6201.1).

#### Discontinuities in the series

19. Estimates for September 1986 contained in this publication are based on a revised labour force questionnaire introduced in April 1986. The definition of employed persons was expanded resulting in a decrease of 8,800 in the estimate of persons not in the labour force. Further information is contained in The Labour Force (Including Regional Estimates), New South Wales, November 1986, (6201.1) and in an information



paper Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey (6232.0). Although estimates for March 1986 and previous periods have not been revised in this publication, revised estimates for persons not in the labour force back to March 1985 are contained in the May 1986 issue of The Labour Force (Including Regional Estimates), New South Wales.

20. The Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) 1986 was introduced in the September 1986 survey to classify occupation in last job. This replaced the Classification and Classified List of Occupations (CCL0), revised November 1980 used in previous surveys. The main difference between these classifications is that ASCO relies on the level and specialisation of skill required to satisfactorily perform primary tasks as its classificatory variable. For a more detailed explanation of ASCO see Information Paper: ASCO-Australian Standard Classification of Occupation, Introduction to ASCO Publications - First Edition (1221.0).

#### Regions

21. The regions used in this publication for the presentation of estimates are based on standard statistical areas (i.e. Statistical Divisions, Subdivisions or Districts) - see map on page 24. For further information on ABS statistical geography refer to the Australian Standard Geographical Classifications (1216.0).

#### Reliability of the Estimates

22. Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they may differ from figures that would have been obtained if the information had been collected from all dwellings (using the same questionnaire and interviewing procedures). One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included in the survey. A Technical Note, showing the likely standard errors relating to sample estimates, is shown at the end of this publication.

23. The reliability of the results of the survey may also be affected by non-sampling errors. These are inaccuracies which occur because of imperfections in the reporting, coding or processing of the data. The Technical Note at the end of this publication also gives more information on this source of error.

24. Due to differences in the method of estimation used in this supplementary survey and that used in the labour force survey, there are

some small-variations between estimates in this publication and those in the November issue of The Labour Force (Including Regional Estimates), New South Wales (6201.1). Technical Note 1 gives more information on this difference.

25. The estimates in this publication refer to information collected in the survey month and, due to seasonal factors, may not be representative of other months of the year.

#### Related publications

26. Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

A Guide to Labour Statistics (6102.0) (\$3.60, \$4.80 incl. postage)

The Labour Force, New South Wales (Including Regional Estimates) (6201.1) Issued quarterly (\$2.90)

The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0) issued monthly (\$1.80)

Labour Force Experience, Australia (6206.0) issued annually

Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (6220.0) issued six-monthly

Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia (6222.0) Issued annually

Underemployed Workers, New South Wales, May 1985 (6265.1)

Employment, Underemployment and Unemployment, Australia, 1966-1983 (6246.0)

27. A list of the complete range of publications available from the ABS can be obtained from any ABS Office. Access to a wide range of ABS statistics is also available through the VIATEL videotex system and on AUSSTATS, ABS' on-line service through CSIRONET. Further information about these services can be obtained from the Sydney ABS Information Service on (02) 268 4611, or from any ABS Office.

#### Unpublished information

28. In some cases the ABS can also make available information which is not published. For further information please phone Patrick Corr on (02) 268 4495 or contact the ABS as shown in the Inquiries section at the front of this publication.

#### Symbols and other usages

\* subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. See paragraph 22 above.

n.e.c. not elsewhere classified.

Because figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

JOHN WILSON

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

## REGIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

## Not in the Labour Force

The regions with the highest proportion of persons not in the labour force were: Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast Statistical Divisions (44.2 per cent); Newcastle Statistical District (43.1 per cent); and the Hunter Statistical Division (42.7 per cent). These regions also recorded high proportions of the population who did not want to work. (See Table 3.)

The regions with the lowest proportion of persons not in the labour force were: Northern Sydney Statistical Subdivision (34.2 per cent); and South Western Sydney Statistical Subdivision (35.0 per cent). (See Table 3.)

## Marginally Attached to the Labour Force

The regions which recorded the highest proportion of the population marginally attached to the labour force were Wollongong Statistical District (9.0 per cent) and South Western Sydney Statistical Subdivision (8.5 per cent). (See Table 3.)

The lowest proportions of persons marginally attached to the labour force were recorded in Central and Inner Western Sydney Subdivisions (3.8 per cent), Northern Sydney Statistical Subdivision (4.1 per cent) and Southern Sydney Statistical Subdivision (4.3 per cent). (See Table 3.)

The number of persons marginally attached to the labour force was higher than the number of persons unemployed in all regions except Central Sydney and Inner Western Sydney Subdivisions, Wollongong Statistical District and Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast Statistical Divisions. (See Table 2.)

## Persons Not Employed Who Wanted to Work

The Wollongong Statistical District recorded the highest proportion of the population who wanted to work (21.7 per cent). Of these 19,100 were unemployed, 17,800 were marginally attached to the labour force and a further 5,800 wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were not available to start work within four weeks. (See Tables 2 and 3.)

The proportion of the population who wanted to work was also high in Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast Statistical Divisions (19.2 per cent) and South Western Sydney Statistical Subdivision (17.6 per cent). In Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast, 27,700 persons were unemployed, 20,200 were marginally attached to the labour force and 6,400 wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were not available to start work within four weeks. In South Western Sydney, 11,900 persons were unemployed, 16,600 were marginally attached to the labour force and 5,900 wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were not available to start work within four weeks. (See Tables 2 and 3.)

## PERSONS marginally ATTACHED TO THE LABOUR FORCE

## Males

Of the 56,600 males who were marginally attached to the labour force, 22,900 (40.4 per cent) were aged 15 to 19 and 14,400 (25.5 per cent) were aged 60 or more. (See Table 7.) Consistent with this pattern, 40.7 per cent of males marginally attached to the labour force were attending an educational institution and 24.7 per cent were retired or voluntarily inactive. (See Table 5.) However, of the males marginally attached to the labour force and not actively looking for work, only 15,400 gave attending an educational institution as their main reason for not actively looking for work. (See Table 6.)

Of those males marginally attached to the labour force, the numbers wanting full-time and part-time work were similar, 27,700 preferred a full-time job and 25,600 preferred a part-time job. Of males marginally attached to the labour force, 63.8 per cent had not looked for work in the last 12 months. (See Table 7.)

## Females

Of the 207,600 females who were marginally attached to the labour force, 115,800 (55.8 per cent) were aged 25 to 44. Whilst the number of females attending an educational institution was greater than the number of males they constituted only 12.1 per cent of the females who were marginally attached to the labour force. The majority, 81.1 per cent, described their main activity as housewife, home duties or child care. (See Tables 4 and 5.)

Almost half the females who were marginally attached to the labour force were married with children aged less than 15 (97,900). There were an additional 27,900 females who were single parents with children aged under 15. The care of children was a major factor why women were not actively looking for work. Of the females who were not actively looking for work, 30,500 (15.3 per cent) said this was because they were unable to find suitable child care and 49,700 (25.0 per cent) said they considered their children to be too young or they preferred to care for their children themselves. The number of females giving these reasons as their main ones for not actively looking for work has increased significantly from March 1985 to September 1986. (See Table 6 and 7.)

A greater proportion of females marginally attached to the labour force would prefer a part-time job (164,600 or 79.3 per cent) to a full-time job. (See Table 7.)

Of the females marginally attached to the labour force, 162,100 (78.1 per cent) had not looked for work in the last 12 months. (See Table 7.)

### PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHO HAD HAD A JOB

Retirement or a decision not to work any longer were the major reasons why males and females ceased their last job. However, for females almost as many (188,900) left their last job due to pregnancy or to have children and 161,000 left to get married. This latter group had almost all left their last job at least 10 years ago. (See Table 8.)

The least frequent reason given for ceasing their last job was to return to studies (22,900) and slightly more said it was because the business closed down (26,100) or because of unsatisfactory work arrangements (28,800). (See Table 8.)

### PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHO WANTED TO WORK

Of the 362,100 persons not in the labour force who wanted to work, only 126,100 (34.8 per cent) intended to look for work in the next 12 months, although an additional 65,200 (18.0 per cent) said they might look for work. (See Table 10.)

There were 246,900 persons who wanted to work part-time, the majority of whom were females (86.4 per cent). Married females constituted 61.9 per cent of those persons who wanted to work part-time. (See Table 11.)

Of the females who wanted to work part-time, the largest proportion (over one third) were aged 25 to 34. This is in contrast to the males who wanted to work part-time, approximately half were aged 15 to 24 and one third were aged 60 or more. (See Table 11.)

The proportion of females who wanted a full-time job was only 19.0 per cent whereas 53.1 per cent of males wanted to work full-time. (See Table 11.)

### PERSONS NOT marginally ATTACHED TO THE LABOUR FORCE

Of the persons who wanted to work, 97,800 were not marginally attached to the labour force because they were not actively looking for work and not available to start work within four weeks. Of these, 12,700 males and 16,200 females were not available because they were studying; 26,700 persons were not available because of their own ill health; and 26,000 females were not available because they considered their children to be too young or they preferred to care for their children themselves. (See Table 12.)

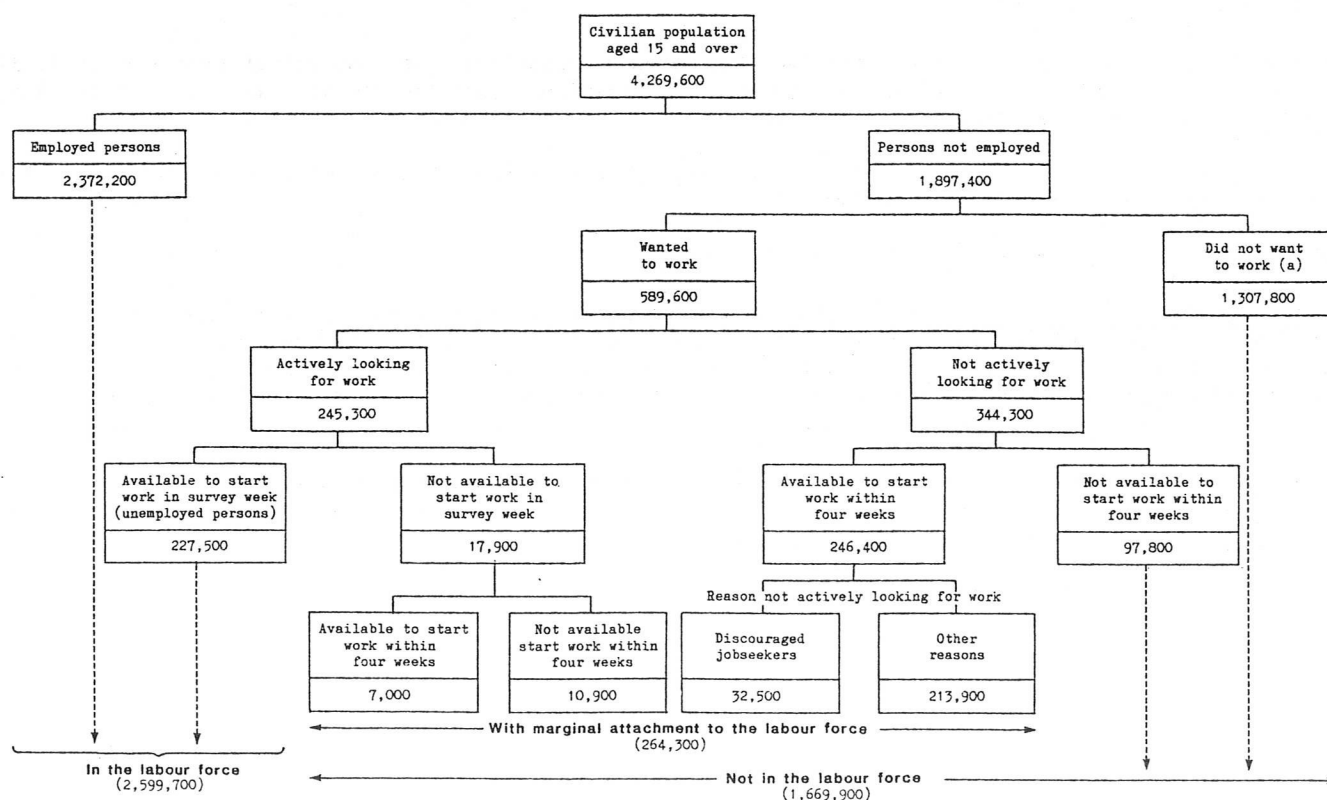
A further 1,215,100 persons were not marginally attached to the labour force because they did not want to work. This group formed the majority (86.4 per cent) of persons not in the labour force who were not marginally attached to the labour force. (See Table 12.)

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER : LABOUR FORCE STATUS,  
NEW SOUTH WALES, MARCH 1985 TO SEPTEMBER 1986  
( '000)

Labour force status	March 1985	Sept. 1985	March 1986	September 1986		
				Males	Females	Persons
Civilian population aged 15 and over	4,152.4	4,184.4	4,226.9	2,098.5	2,171.1	4,269.6
Employed	2,291.1	2,324.4	2,371.8	1,449.9	922.3	2,372.2
Unemployed	246.2	217.6	232.0	131.6	95.8	227.5
Persons not in the labour force	1,615.1	1,642.4	1,623.1	517.0	1,153.0	1,669.9
With marginal attachment to the labour force	246.6	265.7	243.3	56.6	207.6	264.3
Wanted to work and were actively looking for work	10.6	25.2	10.9	9.0	8.9	17.9
Were available to start work within four weeks	7.4	12.6	9.2	*	*	7.0
Were not available to start work within four weeks	*	12.7	*	6.1	4.8	10.9
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks	235.9	240.5	232.5	47.6	198.8	246.4
Discouraged jobseekers	33.4	33.3	41.2	7.4	25.2	32.5
Other	202.6	207.1	191.2	40.3	173.6	213.9
Without marginal attachment to the labour force	1,368.6	1,376.7	1,379.8	460.3	945.3	1,405.7
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were not available to start work within four weeks	81.0	95.0	95.0	26.5	71.3	97.8
Did not want to work	1,204.2	1,196.1	1,196.7	397.0	818.1	1,215.1
Permanently unable to work	22.3	21.1	16.6	12.2	10.9	23.1
Institutionalised (a) and boarding school pupils	61.0	64.5	71.4	24.6	45.0	69.6

(a) See Explanatory Note 7.

RELATIONSHIP OF PERSONS WITH MARGINAL ATTACHMENT TO THE LABOUR FORCE TO PERSONS IN OR NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, NEW SOUTH WALES, SEPTEMBER 1986



(a) Includes institutionalised, boarding school pupils and persons permanently unable to work.



TABLE 2. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER : LABOUR FORCE STATUS,  
REGIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, MARCH AND SEPTEMBER 1986  
( '000)

Month and sex	Employed	Unemployed	With marginal attachment to the labour force	Persons not in the labour force			Total
				Without marginal attachment to the labour force		Total (b)	
				Wanted to work (a)	Did not want to work		
SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION (c)							
March -							
Males	918.7	72.2	31.9	13.5	231.6	267.5	299.4
Females	624.1	59.1	107.3	52.5	487.8	575.7	683.0
Persons	1,542.8	131.2	139.2	66.1	719.4	843.2	982.4
September -							
Males	919.0	66.3	31.8	19.4	243.9	284.8	316.7
Females	623.2	55.3	116.4	48.6	494.3	582.8	699.2
Persons	1,542.1	121.6	148.3	68.0	738.2	867.6	1,015.9
CENTRAL SYDNEY AND INNER WESTERN SYDNEY SUBDIVISIONS							
March -							
Males	155.5	13.4	9.9	*	51.3	63.6	73.5
Females	119.9	11.6	15.9	6.5	95.4	109.7	125.6
Persons	275.4	25.0	25.7	10.6	146.7	173.4	199.1
September -							
Males	155.6	17.0	5.7	3.2	51.6	62.4	68.0
Females	118.5	9.9	13.2	7.0	84.5	102.1	115.2
Persons	274.2	27.0	18.9	10.2	136.1	164.4	183.3
SOUTHERN SYDNEY SUBDIVISION							
March -							
Males	187.8	11.5	5.7	*	56.4	61.5	67.2
Females	131.0	10.5	15.8	10.5	116.5	134.9	150.7
Persons	318.8	22.1	21.5	12.8	172.9	196.3	217.9
September -							
Males	182.5	12.5	5.8	5.3	57.5	64.7	70.5
Females	119.0	8.8	17.7	11.0	118.5	137.7	155.4
Persons	301.5	21.3	23.4	16.3	176.0	202.5	225.9
SOUTH WESTERN SYDNEY SUBDIVISION							
March -							
Males	76.5	6.8	*	*	11.4	14.0	15.5
Females	45.3	6.3	10.7	5.5	25.0	30.8	41.5
Persons	121.9	13.1	12.3	6.4	36.4	44.7	57.0
September -							
Males	69.6	3.8	*	*	14.6	16.8	19.1
Females	44.7	8.2	14.3	5.0	29.2	34.6	48.9
Persons	114.3	11.9	16.6	5.9	43.8	51.5	68.0

For footnotes, see end of table, page 12.

TABLE 2. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER : LABOUR FORCE STATUS,  
REGIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, MARCH AND SEPTEMBER 1986 (continued)  
('000)

Month and sex	Employed	Unemployed	With marginal attachment to the labour force	Persons not in the labour force			Total
				Without marginal attachment to the labour force			
				Wanted to work (a)	Did not want to work	Total (b)	
WESTERN SYDNEY SUBDIVISION							
March -							
Males	246.3	23.4	6.8	3.9	48.9	56.8	63.6
Females	156.9	17.2	39.4	17.9	116.2	138.8	178.2
Persons	403.2	40.6	46.2	21.8	165.0	195.6	241.7
September -							
Males	255.1	21.0	8.1	5.9	48.9	61.2	69.3
Females	160.0	16.4	44.9	15.2	122.3	145.1	190.0
Persons	415.1	37.4	53.1	21.1	171.2	206.2	259.3
NORTHERN SYDNEY SUBDIVISION							
March -							
Males	211.1	10.6	6.3	*	46.2	53.0	59.3
Females	147.9	7.9	18.7	9.5	99.0	123.2	141.9
Persons	359.0	18.5	25.0	11.1	145.2	176.2	201.2
September -							
Males	215.1	6.3	6.2	*	50.0	57.1	63.3
Females	160.6	7.2	17.9	8.5	99.3	121.0	138.8
Persons	375.7	13.5	24.0	11.7	149.4	178.1	202.1
BALANCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES (d)							
March -							
Males	528.2	59.8	21.4	8.4	151.1	177.3	198.7
Females	300.9	41.0	82.8	20.5	326.3	359.2	442.0
Persons	829.1	100.8	104.2	28.9	477.3	536.5	640.7
September -							
Males	530.9	65.3	24.8	7.1	153.1	175.5	200.3
Females	299.1	40.6	91.2	22.8	323.9	362.5	453.7
Persons	830.1	105.9	116.0	29.9	476.9	538.0	654.0
HUNTER STATISTICAL DIVISION							
March -							
Males	130.2	14.4	6.8	*	39.0	43.3	50.1
Females	68.2	11.0	22.2	5.0	84.1	92.7	114.9
Persons	198.4	25.4	29.0	7.4	123.1	135.9	164.9
September -							
Males	134.6	10.8	6.1	*	43.7	46.5	52.6
Females	75.5	10.5	23.6	4.6	87.9	97.1	120.7
Persons	210.1	21.3	29.7	5.5	131.6	143.5	173.3

For footnotes, see end of table, page 12.

TABLE 2. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER : LABOUR FORCE STATUS,  
REGIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, MARCH AND SEPTEMBER 1986 (continued)  
('000)

Month and sex	Employed	Unemployed	Persons not in the labour force				Total
			With marginal attachment to the labour force	Without marginal attachment to the labour force			
				Wanted to work (a)	Did not want to work	Total (b)	
NEWCASTLE STATISTICAL DISTRICT							
March -							
Males	113.6	12.5	6.1	*	32.0	35.4	41.5
Females	59.6	10.8	19.9	4.8	71.6	78.6	98.6
Persons	173.3	23.3	26.1	6.7	103.6	114.0	140.1
September -							
Males	115.4	9.2	5.7	*	38.5	40.6	46.3
Females	65.2	9.8	21.2	*	77.5	84.2	105.4
Persons	180.5	19.0	26.9	4.8	116.0	124.8	151.7
ILLAWARRA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS							
March -							
Males	129.8	14.1	5.4	*	33.2	41.1	46.5
Females	71.4	11.2	20.1	5.3	72.1	82.7	102.8
Persons	201.2	25.3	25.5	6.9	105.4	123.8	149.3
September -							
Males	124.8	16.3	8.0	*	33.1	39.6	47.6
Females	64.5	10.3	21.5	6.4	72.3	86.6	108.1
Persons	189.3	26.6	29.5	8.0	105.3	126.2	155.7
WOLLONGONG STATISTICAL DISTRICT							
March -							
Males	68.0	8.7	3.8	*	14.8	17.1	20.9
Females	35.6	7.2	12.3	*	38.5	43.5	55.8
Persons	103.7	15.8	16.1	3.2	53.2	60.7	76.7
September -							
Males	66.6	11.5	5.0	*	15.6	18.0	23.0
Females	32.3	7.6	12.7	4.2	37.5	43.1	55.9
Persons	98.9	19.1	17.8	5.8	53.1	61.1	78.9
RICHMOND-TWEED AND MID-NORTH COAST STATISTICAL DIVISIONS							
March -							
Males	76.3	13.2	*	*	32.8	36.2	40.4
Females	46.3	9.0	13.7	*	62.7	67.7	81.4
Persons	122.7	22.2	17.9	*	95.5	103.9	121.8
September -							
Males	80.8	18.8	*	*	30.3	35.1	38.7
Females	50.1	8.8	16.5	*	63.2	69.5	86.1
Persons	130.9	27.7	20.2	6.4	93.5	104.6	124.8

For footnotes, see end of table, page 12.

TABLE 2. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER : LABOUR FORCE STATUS,  
REGIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, MARCH AND SEPTEMBER 1986 (continued)  
( '000)

Month and sex	Employed	Unemployed	Persons not in the labour force				Total
			With marginal attachment to the labour force	Without marginal attachment to the labour force			
				Wanted to work (a)	Did not want to work	Total (b)	
NORTHERN, NORTH-WESTERN AND CENTRAL WEST STATISTICAL DIVISIONS							
March -							
Males	110.4	11.0	*	*	27.2	34.5	38.0
Females	69.6	7.0	15.5	*	64.6	69.5	85.0
Persons	180.0	18.0	19.1	6.8	91.8	104.0	123.0
September -							
Males	117.0	13.7	5.7	*	28.4	34.8	40.5
Females	67.8	7.9	17.4	*	60.0	65.7	83.1
Persons	184.8	21.6	23.0	7.5	88.4	100.5	123.6
MURRAY AND MURRUMBIDGEE STATISTICAL DIVISIONS							
March -							
Males	70.5	6.8	*	*	16.0	19.2	20.7
Females	38.7	*	11.0	*	37.6	41.5	52.6
Persons	109.2	9.7	12.5	*	53.6	60.7	73.2
September -							
Males	65.4	5.7	*	*	13.8	15.8	16.9
Females	36.1	3.0	12.2	*	33.3	36.5	48.6
Persons	101.5	8.7	13.3	*	47.1	52.2	65.5
TOTAL, NEW SOUTH WALES							
March -							
Males	1,446.9	132.0	53.3	21.9	382.7	444.8	498.1
Females	925.0	100.0	190.0	73.1	814.0	935.0	1,125.0
Persons	2,371.8	232.0	243.3	95.0	1,196.7	1,379.8	1,623.1
September -							
Males	1,449.9	131.6	56.6	26.5	397.0	460.3	517.0
Females	922.3	95.8	207.6	71.3	818.1	945.3	1,153.0
Persons	2,372.2	227.5	264.3	97.8	1,215.1	1,405.7	1,669.9

(a) Persons who wanted to work but were not actively looking and not available to start work within four weeks. (b) Includes persons who are permanently unable to work, institutionalised persons and boarding school pupils. See Explanatory Note 7. (c) Includes Gosford-Wyong Subdivision. (d) Includes Far West Statistical Division.



TABLE 3. PROPORTION OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER : LABOUR FORCE STATUS,  
REGIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, SEPTEMBER 1986  
(per cent)

Statistical division and subdivision or district of place of usual residence	Employed	Unemployed (a)	Perons not in the labour force				Total
			With marginal attachment to the labour force	Without marginal attachment to the labour force			
				Wanted to work (b)	Did not want to work	Total (c)	
Sydney (d)	57.6	4.5	5.5	2.5	27.5	32.4	37.9
Central Sydney and Inner							
Western Sydney	55.9	5.5	3.8	2.1	27.8	33.5	37.4
Southern Sydney	55.1	3.9	4.3	3.0	32.1	37.0	41.2
South Western Sydney	58.7	6.1	8.5	3.0	22.5	26.5	35.0
Western Sydney	58.5	5.3	7.5	3.0	24.1	29.1	36.6
Northern Sydney	63.6	2.3	4.1	2.0	25.3	30.1	34.2
Balance of New South Wales (e)	52.2	6.7	7.3	1.9	30.0	33.8	41.1
Hunter	51.8	5.3	7.3	1.4	32.4	35.4	42.7
Newcastle	51.3	5.4	7.6	1.4	32.9	35.4	43.1
Illawarra and South-Eastern	50.9	7.2	7.9	2.1	28.3	34.0	41.9
Wollongong	50.2	9.7	9.0	3.0	27.0	31.1	40.1
Richmond - Tweed and Mid-North							
Coast	46.4	9.8	7.1	2.3	33.2	37.1	44.2
Northern, North-Western							
and Central West	55.7	6.5	6.9	2.3	26.6	30.3	37.2
Murray and Murrumbidgee	58.2	5.0	7.6	*	27.0	30.0	37.6
Total, New South Wales	55.6	5.3	6.2	2.3	28.5	32.9	39.1

(a) This estimate relates to the proportion of the civilian population aged 15 and over and should not be confused with the unemployment rate as included in ABS Labour Force publications. (b) Persons who wanted to work but were not actively looking and were not available to start within four weeks. (c) Includes persons permanently unable to work, institutionalised persons and boarding school pupils. See Explanatory Note 7. (d) Includes Gosford-Wyong Subdivision. (e) Includes Far West Statistical Division.

TABLE 4. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE : RELATIONSHIP TO THE LABOUR FORCE  
AND AGE, NEW SOUTH WALES, SEPTEMBER 1986  
( '000)

Relationship to the labour force	Age group					Total
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 and over	
MALES						
With marginal attachment to the labour force	26.0	5.2	5.6	5.4	14.4	56.6
Wanted to work and were actively looking for work	6.1	*	*	*	*	9.0
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks	19.9	*	5.4	*	14.2	47.6
Discouraged jobseekers	*	*	*	*	4.6	7.4
Other	18.6	*	5.2	*	9.6	40.3
Without marginal attachment to the labour force (a)	98.1	17.0	14.8	46.2	284.2	460.3
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were not available to start work within four weeks	13.8	*	*	*	*	26.5
Did not want to work	76.1	10.2	10.1	37.6	262.9	397.0
Total	124.1	22.2	20.4	51.6	298.7	517.0
FEMALES						
With marginal attachment to the labour force	46.5	65.0	50.8	33.6	11.8	207.6
Wanted to work and were actively looking for work	5.8	*	*	*	*	8.9
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks	40.7	63.8	49.6	33.1	11.6	198.8
Discouraged jobseekers	*	4.6	5.7	6.7	6.3	25.2
Other	38.8	59.2	43.9	26.4	5.2	173.6
Without marginal attachment to the labour force (a)	107.1	113.4	90.4	185.6	448.9	945.3
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were not available to start work within four weeks	22.1	25.9	13.2	7.6	*	71.3
Did not want to work	85.1	84.7	75.9	175.5	397.0	818.1
Total	153.6	178.4	141.2	219.1	460.7	1,153.0
PERSONS						
With marginal attachment to the labour force	72.5	70.2	56.4	39.0	26.2	264.3
Wanted to work and were actively looking for work	11.9	*	*	*	*	17.9
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks	60.6	67.8	55.0	37.2	25.8	246.4
Discouraged jobseekers	*	5.1	5.9	7.4	11.0	32.5
Other	57.4	62.8	49.0	29.9	14.8	213.9
Without marginal attachment to the labour force (a)	205.2	130.4	105.2	231.8	733.1	1,405.7
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were not available to start work within four weeks	35.9	29.5	16.7	11.3	4.5	97.8
Did not want to work	161.2	94.9	86.1	213.0	659.9	1,215.1
Total	277.6	200.6	161.6	270.7	759.3	1,669.9

(a) Includes persons permanently unable to work, institutionalised persons and boarding school pupils. See Explanatory Note 7.

TABLE 5. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE : WHETHER marginally ATTACHED  
TO THE LABOUR FORCE AND SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS,  
NEW SOUTH WALES, SEPTEMBER 1986  
( '000)

Summary of characteristics	With marginal attachment to the labour force			Without marginal attachment to the labour force		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Marital status -						
Married	17.2	138.7	155.9	255.6	536.0	791.6
Not married	39.4	69.0	108.4	180.2	364.3	544.5
Birth place and year of arrival -						
Born in Australia	43.1	159.7	202.8	324.9	677.6	1,002.5
Born outside Australia -						
Arrived before 1961	5.3	10.1	15.5	61.8	93.1	154.9
Arrived 1961-1970	*	14.2	16.9	17.9	54.8	72.7
Arrived 1971-1980	*	14.8	17.9	18.5	45.9	64.4
Arrived 1981-1986	*	8.8	11.2	12.6	29.0	41.6
Total, born outside Australia	13.6	47.9	61.5	110.8	222.8	333.6
Born in Main English Speaking countries (a)	4.7	18.4	23.1	40.5	72.3	112.8
Born in other countries	8.9	29.5	38.4	70.3	150.5	220.8
Main activity -						
Housewife/home duties/childcare	*	168.5	171.8	13.7	684.0	697.6
Attending an educational institution	23.1	25.1	48.1	91.7	85.7	177.3
Retired/voluntarily inactive	14.0	*	18.0	244.0	68.9	312.8
Own illness/injury; own disability/ handicap	8.5	*	10.4	71.7	37.8	109.5
Looking after ill/disabled person	*	*	*	*	5.1	7.8
Travel/moving house	*	*	*	*	*	5.9
Worked in unpaid voluntary job	*	*	*	*	12.4	16.5
Other (b)	4.7	*	7.7	5.6	*	8.7
Occupation in last job -						
Last job less than 20 years ago	37.2	173.6	210.8	335.9	458.5	794.4
Managers and administrators	*	5.3	8.9	47.1	27.3	74.4
Professionals	*	13.1	15.1	26.0	30.0	56.0
Para-professionals	*	7.5	8.2	15.5	21.4	36.9
Tradespersons	6.9	7.3	14.3	74.6	22.8	97.4
Clerks	*	51.8	55.7	29.8	123.4	153.2
Salespersons and personal service workers	*	40.9	44.1	23.6	102.0	125.6
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	*	10.0	13.8	32.8	30.1	62.9
Labourers and related workers	13.1	37.6	50.8	86.6	101.4	188.1
Last job 20 or more years ago	*	10.0	11.1	23.4	269.4	292.7
Had never had a job	18.4	24.0	42.4	76.5	172.5	249.0
Total	56.6	207.6	264.3	435.7	900.4	1,336.1

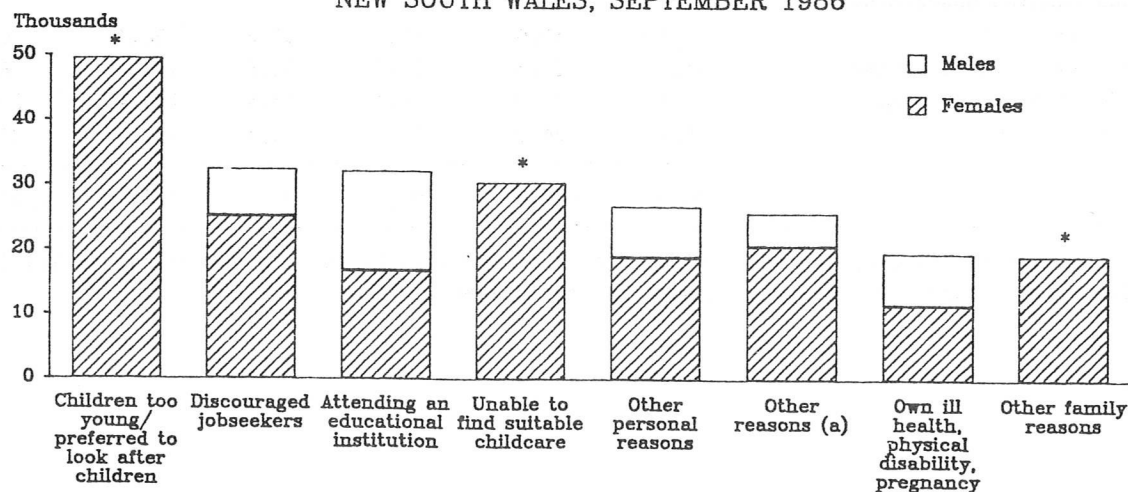
(a) Comprises United Kingdom, Ireland, United States of America, Canada, South Africa and New Zealand.  
(b) Includes a small number of persons who were on unpaid leave.

TABLE 6. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH MARGINAL ATTACHMENT TO  
THE LABOUR FORCE : MAIN REASON FOR NOT ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK,  
NEW SOUTH WALES, MARCH 1985 TO SEPTEMBER 1986  
( '000)

	March 1985	Sept. 1985	March 1986	September 1986		
				Males	Females	Persons
Wanted to work and were actively looking for work	10.6	25.2	10.9	9.0	8.9	17.9
Were available to start work within four weeks	7.4	12.6	9.2	*	*	7.0
Were not available to start work within four weeks	*	12.7	*	6.1	4.8	10.9
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks	235.9	240.5	232.5	47.6	198.8	246.4
<b>Main reason for not actively looking for work -</b>						
Had a job to go to	*	5.5	*	*	*	*
Personal reasons (a)	87.9	88.9	78.5	31.3	47.4	78.7
Own ill health, physical disability, pregnancy	25.7	25.4	21.8	8.1	11.6	19.7
Attending an educational institution	33.2	35.2	35.4	15.4	16.8	32.2
Had no need to work	13.3	15.3	10.9	*	8.7	11.0
Welfare payments/pension may be affected	8.6	5.8	5.6	*	*	6.8
Moved house/holidays	5.3	5.1	*	*	4.4	6.2
Family reasons	87.5	86.6	85.7	*	99.5	101.1
Ill health of other than self	5.6	5.2	6.2	*	4.4	4.4
Unable to find suitable childcare	25.2	26.4	26.6	*	30.5	31.2
Children too young/preferred to look after children	41.2	43.8	40.1	*	49.7	50.6
Other family considerations	15.5	11.2	12.8	*	14.9	14.9
Discouraged jobseekers (a)	33.4	33.3	41.2	7.4	25.2	32.5
Considered too young or too old by employers	10.3	11.5	17.1	4.4	6.2	10.6
Lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience	*	*	6.4	*	*	*
No jobs in locality or line of work	9.6	8.2	9.3	*	9.9	11.3
No jobs at all	6.9	7.6	5.7	*	*	5.1
No jobs in suitable hours	6.6	7.8	4.6	*	7.0	7.4
Other reasons	9.6	11.6	11.7	4.4	11.6	16.1
Did not know	5.3	*	4.8	*	*	*
Total (b)	246.6	265.7	243.3	56.6	207.6	264.3

(a) Includes other reasons in this category not shown separately. For a full list of reasons see Explanatory Note 12. (b) Includes a small number of persons who had a job but, up to the end of the survey week, had been away from work without pay for four weeks or longer and had not been actively looking for work.

MAIN REASON FOR NOT ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK,  
NEW SOUTH WALES, SEPTEMBER 1986



\* Estimate for males subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

(a) Comprises no jobs in suitable hours, other reasons and did not know reason.



TABLE 7. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH MARGINAL ATTACHMENT TO THE LABOUR FORCE :  
SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS, NEW SOUTH WALES, MARCH AND SEPTEMBER 1986  
('000)

Characteristics	March 1986			September 1986		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Age group -						
15-19	18.7	20.1	38.8	22.9	24.3	47.2
20-24	4.6	19.9	24.5	*	22.1	25.3
25-34	6.0	58.5	64.4	5.2	65.0	70.2
35-44	4.4	45.2	49.6	5.6	50.8	56.4
45-54	5.5	23.5	29.0	*	24.6	27.6
55-59	*	12.9	16.2	*	8.9	11.3
60-64	*	5.3	9.3	7.0	6.0	12.9
65 and over	6.8	4.6	11.5	7.5	5.8	13.3
Family status -						
Member of a family (a)	43.3	173.6	216.8	43.3	185.2	228.5
Husband or wife	16.5	122.4	138.9	16.0	129.0	145.0
With children aged 0 to 14 present	*	88.3	91.5	*	97.9	101.9
Without children aged 0 to 14 present	13.4	34.0	47.4	12.0	31.2	43.2
Not-married family head	*	28.9	32.1	*	33.1	35.3
With children aged 0 to 14 present	*	24.1	25.7	*	27.9	29.5
Without children aged 0 to 14 present	*	4.9	6.5	*	5.2	5.8
Child of family head, aged 15 and over	21.8	19.8	41.6	22.8	21.0	43.8
Not a member of a family	5.8	10.8	16.6	8.0	9.7	17.6
Not family coded	*	5.7	9.9	5.4	12.8	18.2
Type of work preferred -						
Full-time	24.9	26.1	51.0	27.7	34.1	61.8
Part-time	25.9	156.0	181.9	25.6	164.6	190.2
No preference	*	7.9	10.4	*	9.0	12.3
Whether looked for work in the last 12 months (b) -						
Had looked for work	20.7	44.2	64.9	20.5	45.5	66.0
Less than 5 weeks ago	8.7	20.3	29.0	11.9	19.1	31.1
5 and less than 8 weeks ago	4.6	10.2	14.8	*	10.2	12.3
8 and less than 13 weeks ago	*	4.8	8.4	*	6.6	9.6
13 to 52 weeks ago	*	8.9	12.7	*	9.6	13.1
Had not looked for work	32.6	145.8	178.4	36.1	162.1	198.3
Time since last job -						
Had had a job	37.8	166.5	204.3	38.3	183.7	221.9
Less than 6 months	11.7	19.9	31.6	9.7	23.7	33.4
6 and less than 12 months	5.7	11.3	17.0	6.0	19.7	25.8
1 and less than 3 years	7.7	31.7	39.4	9.6	29.7	39.3
3 and less than 5 years	4.7	22.8	27.5	5.4	28.1	33.5
5 and less than 10 years	4.9	38.9	43.8	*	41.7	45.7
10 years or more	*	41.9	45.0	*	40.7	44.2
Had never had a job	15.5	23.5	39.0	18.4	24.0	42.4
Total	53.3	190.0	243.3	56.6	207.6	264.3

(a) Includes relative of family head other than spouse or child. (b) Persons who had left a job in the last twelve months were only asked whether they had looked for work since that job.

TABLE 8. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHO HAD HAD A JOB (a) : REASON FOR CEASING  
LAST JOB AND THE TIME SINCE LAST JOB, NEW SOUTH WALES, SEPTEMBER 1986  
('000)

Reason for ceasing last job	Time since last job						Total
	Under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 3 years	3 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years or more	
MALES							
Retrenched/made redundant/lost job	*	*	4.9	6.4	6.1	*	27.0
Seasonal or temporary job	*	4.9	*	*	*	*	12.2
Returned to studies	*	6.5	*	*	*	*	12.9
Retired/did not want to work any longer	8.4	6.1	29.6	33.5	66.3	70.4	214.4
Own ill health or injury	5.0	4.5	19.1	15.2	28.2	31.3	103.2
Other reasons (b)	5.8	*	6.7	*	*	*	25.0
Total (c)	30.5	26.4	65.2	60.8	105.7	109.0	397.5
FEMALES							
Retrenched/made redundant/lost job	5.3	5.2	8.7	8.8	13.7	18.7	60.5
Seasonal or temporary job	11.9	10.3	5.6	*	*	6.0	40.6
Returned to studies	*	*	*	*	*	*	10.0
Retired/did not want to work any longer	6.8	8.2	17.6	18.0	48.9	93.7	193.2
Unsatisfactory work arrangements	*	*	4.8	5.0	*	5.0	23.0
Own ill health or injury	*	4.6	11.9	8.9	19.0	28.0	75.1
To get married	*	*	*	*	6.1	150.2	161.0
Pregnancy/to have children	7.5	14.7	27.7	22.4	46.2	70.3	188.9
To look after family, house or someone else	*	*	7.0	4.8	10.7	46.9	74.7
To have holiday/move house/spouse transferred	*	*	5.7	8.2	10.2	15.7	46.1
Business closed down	*	*	*	*	5.0	4.9	18.7
Other reasons	*	*	*	*	*	5.3	13.6
Total (c)	54.9	59.2	96.3	88.9	167.7	444.6	911.5
PERSONS							
Retrenched/made redundant/lost job	8.9	7.5	13.6	15.2	19.9	22.5	87.5
Seasonal or temporary job	14.7	15.2	8.3	4.5	*	6.5	52.8
Returned to studies	4.8	10.6	*	*	*	*	22.9
Retired/did not want to work any longer	15.2	14.3	47.3	51.5	115.2	164.1	407.6
Unsatisfactory work arrangements	4.7	*	5.9	5.7	*	5.7	28.8
Own ill health or injury	7.7	9.1	31.0	24.1	47.2	59.3	178.3
To get married	*	*	*	*	6.1	150.4	161.5
Pregnancy/to have children	7.5	14.7	28.0	22.4	46.2	70.3	189.1
To look after family, house or someone else	*	*	7.3	5.5	12.3	47.1	77.4
To have holiday/to move house/spouse transferred	*	4.5	6.5	8.9	10.7	15.7	49.9
Business closed down	*	*	5.1	*	5.4	6.4	26.1
Other reasons	*	*	*	*	*	5.8	18.4
Total	85.5	85.5	161.5	149.6	273.4	553.6	1,309.0

(a) Excludes institutionalised persons and boarding school pupils. See Explanatory Note 7.

(b) Includes unsatisfactory working arrangements; to get married; pregnancy/to have children; to look after family, house or someone else; to have holiday, to move house, spouse transferred; business closed down; and other reasons. (c) Includes a small number of persons who had a job but, up to the end of the survey week, had been away from work without pay for four weeks or longer and had not been actively looking for work.

TABLE 9. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHO HAD A JOB (a) : REASON FOR CEASING  
LAST JOB, TIME SINCE LAST JOB AND FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME STATUS IN LAST JOB,  
NEW SOUTH WALES, SEPTEMBER 1986  
( '000)

Reason for ceasing last job	Last job less than 10 years ago			Last job 10 or more years ago	Total
	Full-time	Part-time	Total (b)		
MALES					
Retrenched/made redundant/lost job	17.4	4.7	23.2	*	27.0
Seasonal or temporary job	5.3	6.2	11.7	*	12.2
Returned to studies	8.1	4.8	12.9	*	12.9
Retired/did not want to work any longer	137.7	5.9	144.0	70.4	214.4
Own ill health or injury	66.9	*	71.9	31.3	103.2
Business closed down	5.1	*	5.7	*	7.3
Other (c)	10.9	5.3	16.2	*	17.7
Total (d)	254.1	31.9	288.6	109.0	397.5
FEMALES					
Retrenched/made redundant/lost job	20.2	21.4	41.8	18.7	60.5
Seasonal or temporary job	13.5	20.4	34.6	6.0	40.6
Returned to studies	4.7	5.3	10.0	*	10.0
Retired/did not want to work any longer	63.4	34.9	99.4	93.7	193.2
Unsatisfactory work arrangements	7.9	10.1	18.0	5.0	23.0
Own ill health or injury	32.9	14.2	47.1	28.0	75.1
To get married	9.2	*	10.8	150.2	161.0
Pregnancy/to have children	91.6	26.8	118.6	70.3	188.9
To look after family, house or someone else	14.6	13.0	27.8	46.9	74.7
To have holiday/to move house/spouse transferred	15.5	14.5	30.4	15.7	46.1
Business closed down	7.5	5.9	13.9	4.9	18.7
Other reasons	4.6	*	8.3	5.3	13.6
Total (d)	289.8	173.3	466.9	444.6	911.5
PERSONS					
Retrenched/made redundant/lost job	37.6	26.1	65.0	22.5	87.5
Seasonal or temporary job	18.8	26.6	46.4	6.5	52.8
Returned to studies	12.8	10.1	22.9	*	22.9
Retired/did not want to work any longer	201.1	40.9	243.5	164.1	407.6
Unsatisfactory work arrangements	10.7	12.4	23.1	5.7	28.8
Own ill health or injury	99.8	18.5	119.0	59.3	178.3
To get married	9.2	*	11.1	150.4	161.5
Pregnancy/to have children	91.8	26.8	118.8	70.3	189.1
To look after family, house or someone else	17.1	13.0	30.3	47.1	77.4
To have holiday/to move house/spouse transferred	18.3	15.4	34.2	15.7	49.9
Business closed down	12.6	6.6	19.6	6.4	26.1
Other reasons	7.2	5.5	12.7	5.8	18.4
Total (d)	544.0	205.2	755.5	553.6	1,309.0

(a) Excludes institutionalised persons and boarding school pupils. See Explanatory Note 7.  
(b) Includes a small number of persons who did not know or whose status in their last job varied.  
(c) Includes unsatisfactory working arrangements; to get married; pregnancy/to have children; to look after family, house or someone else; to have holiday, to move house, spouse transferred; and other reasons.  
(d) Includes a small number of persons who had a job but, up to the end of the survey week, had been away from work without pay for four weeks or longer and had not been actively looking for work.

TABLE 10. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHO WANTED TO WORK (a): INTENTION TO LOOK FOR WORK IN THE NEXT TWELVE MONTHS AND AGE, NEW SOUTH WALES SEPTEMBER 1986 ('000)

Sex and intention to look for work in the next 12 months	Age group					Total
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 and over	
Males -						
Intended to look or might look	24.4	5.0	6.4	*	5.4	45.0
Did not intend to look or did not know	8.1	*	*	*	10.7	25.3
Total males (b)	39.8	8.7	9.1	9.1	16.4	83.1
Married females -						
Intended to look	6.6	21.6	16.7	7.6	*	53.0
Might look	*	13.3	12.4	7.8	*	37.0
Did not intend to look or did not know	7.1	35.0	20.9	14.8	5.8	83.5
Total married females (b)	17.4	75.0	52.9	30.9	6.9	183.1
All females -						
Intended to look	31.2	27.3	22.8	10.3	*	92.3
Might look	11.2	17.2	13.8	10.3	*	54.0
Did not intend to look or did not know	18.6	40.5	24.3	19.5	11.9	114.7
Total females (b)	68.5	90.9	64.0	41.2	14.4	279.0
Persons -						
Intended to look	51.2	31.1	27.2	12.4	*	126.1
Might look	15.6	18.3	15.7	12.0	*	65.2
Did not intend to look or did not know	26.7	41.9	26.4	22.5	22.6	140.0
Total persons (b)	108.4	99.7	73.2	50.2	30.7	362.1

(a) Excludes institutionalised persons and boarding school pupils. See Explanatory Note 7.

(b) Includes persons who had a job to go to; persons who took active steps to find work; and persons who had a job but, up to the survey week, had been away from work without pay for four weeks or longer and had not been actively looking for work.

TABLE 11. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHO WANTED TO WORK (a): TYPE OF WORK PREFERRED AND AGE, NEW SOUTH WALES, SEPTEMBER 1986 ('000)

Sex and type of work preferred	Age group					Total
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60 and over	
Males -						
Full-time	21.6	7.5	6.4	6.0	*	44.2
Part-time	16.6	*	*	*	11.5	33.5
Total males (b)	39.8	8.7	9.1	9.1	16.4	83.1
Married females -						
Full-time	*	9.5	*	*	*	21.3
Part-time	13.6	62.6	45.2	25.3	6.1	152.8
Total married females (b)	17.4	75.0	52.9	30.9	6.9	183.1
All females -						
Full-time	25.5	13.6	7.0	5.8	*	53.0
Part-time	40.8	74.0	52.9	32.7	12.9	213.3
Total females (b)	68.5	90.9	64.0	41.2	14.3	279.0
Persons -						
Full-time	47.2	21.1	13.4	11.8	*	97.2
Part-time	57.4	74.6	55.2	35.3	24.4	246.9
Total persons (b)	108.4	99.7	73.2	50.2	30.7	362.1

(a) Excludes institutionalised persons and boarding school pupils. See Explanatory Note 7.

(b) Includes a small number of persons who had no preference for the type of work.

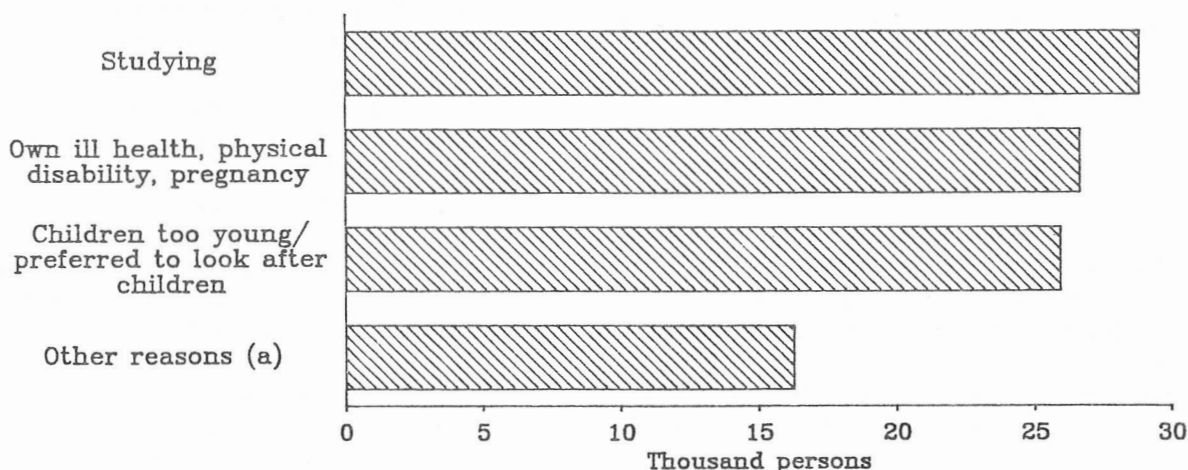


TABLE 12. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHO WANTED TO WORK BUT WERE NOT ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK AND WERE NOT AVAILABLE TO START WORK WITHIN FOUR WEEKS : REASON NOT AVAILABLE TO START WORK WITHIN FOUR WEEKS, NEW SOUTH WALES, SEPTEMBER 1986 ('000)

Reason not available to work work within four weeks	Males	Females	Persons
Personal reasons	25.4	34.7	60.1
Own ill health, physical disability, pregnancy	11.3	15.4	26.7
Studying	12.7	16.2	28.9
At school	9.8	13.4	23.1
Other educational institutions	*	*	5.8
Moved house/holidays	*	*	4.5
Family reasons	*	30.5	30.7
Children too young/preferred to look after children	*	26.0	26.0
Other family reasons (a)	*	4.5	4.7
Other reasons	*	6.1	7.0
Total	26.5	71.3	97.8

(a) Comprises ill health of family member, other than self and unable to find suitable childcare.

REASON NOT AVAILABLE TO START WORK WITHIN FOUR WEEKS,  
NEW SOUTH WALES, SEPTEMBER 1986



(a) Comprises moved house/holidays; ill health of family member, other than self; unable to find suitable childcare; and other reasons.

TECHNICAL NOTE

Estimation procedure

1. The estimates shown in this publication are derived from the population survey by use of a complex ratio estimation procedure. This procedure ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex. Estimates for the subdivisions of Sydney have been calculated on the basis of the independent estimates of the population for the Sydney Statistical Division. Those for the non-metropolitan regions of New South Wales are based on the independent estimation of the population in the remainder of the State. This procedure compensates for underenumeration in the survey and leads to more reliable estimates. The

methodology assumes a common pattern of underenumeration at the regional level and leads to estimates from this survey of the number of persons not in the labour force by region differing from those published from the Labour Force Survey.

Reliability of the estimates

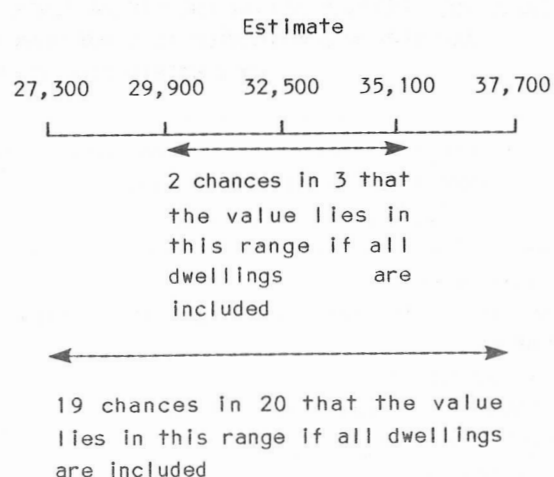
2. Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. The sampling error is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. Since the estimates in these tables are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, the

estimates are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. The standard error can also be expressed as a percentage of the estimate and this is known as the relative standard error.

3. Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this publication. A table of standard errors for general application is given on the following page. Since they are averages based on calculations for a limited number of past surveys over a wide range of labour force characteristics these figures will not give a precise measure of the standard error of a particular estimate but they will provide an indication of its magnitude.

4. The size of the standard error increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate the larger the standard error. However, the larger the sample estimate the smaller will be the standard error in percentage terms. Thus, larger sample estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates.

5. An example of the calculation and the use of standard errors in relation to estimates of persons is as follows. Table 1 shows that the estimated number of discouraged jobseekers in September 1986 was 32,500. Since this estimate is between 20,000 and 50,000, the standard error (as shown in the standard error table) will be between 2,150 and 3,200 and can be approximated as 2,600 (by interpolation and rounded to the nearest 100). Therefore there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey would have been within the range 29,900 to 35,100 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the value would have been within the range 27,300 and 37,700. This example is illustrated in the diagram below:



6. As can be seen from the standard error table, the smaller the estimate, the higher is the relative standard error. Very small estimates are thus subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In this publication, estimates with a relative standard error greater than approximately 25 per cent have not been published. As can be seen in the following standard error table, this is approximately 4,400 for New South Wales, Sydney Statistical Division and Balance of New South Wales estimates. Although figures for these small components can in some cases be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable. In addition, standard errors have been calculated and, for publication cut-off purposes, applied to the estimates for each of the regions shown in Tables 2 and 3. Standard errors (or relative standard errors of estimates for each region in Tables 2 and 3 can be approximated by determining the standard error (or relative standard error) for the estimate (as shown in column 4 or 5 in the standard error table), and then multiplying by the factors shown below:

Central Sydney and Inner Western Sydney Subdivisions	1.00
Southern Sydney Subdivision	0.92
South Western Sydney Subdivision	0.88
Western Sydney Subdivision	0.85
Northern Sydney Subdivision	0.86
Hunter Statistical Division	0.96
Newcastle Statistical District	0.94
Illawarra and South-Eastern Statistical Divisions	0.86
Wollongong Statistical District	0.76
Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast Statistical Divisions	1.01
Northern, North-Western and Central West Statistical Divisions	1.01
Murray and Murrumbidgee Statistical Divisions	1.05

For further information, contact the officer listed in the Inquiries Section at the front of this publication.

7. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the numerator and the size of the denominator. The formula for the relative standard error (RSE) of a percentage or rate is given below:

$$RSE(x/y) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 + [RSE(y)]^2}$$

8. Published figures may also be used to estimate the difference between two survey estimates (of numbers or percentages). Such a figure is itself an estimate and is therefore subject to sampling error. The sampling error of the difference between two estimates depends on their standard errors and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate standard error (SE) of the difference between two estimates (x-y) may be calculated by the following formula:

$$SE(x-y) = \sqrt{[SE(x)]^2 + [SE(y)]^2}$$

While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated characteristics or sub-populations, it is expected to provide a good approximation for all differences likely to be of interest in this publication.

9. The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents, errors made in collection such as in recording and coding of data, and errors made in processing the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling errors. They may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce non-sampling errors to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient operating procedures.

#### APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

Size of estimate	New South Wales; Sydney Statistical Division; and Balance of New South Wales		Regions of New South Wales (a)	
	Standard error of estimate	Relative standard error	Standard error of estimate	Relative standard error
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(number)	(number)	(per cent)	(number)	(per cent)
3,000			950	31.8
4,000	1,050	26.2	1,100	27.6
5,000	1,150	23.2	1,250	24.7
6,000	1,250	21.1	1,350	22.6
7,000	1,350	19.4	1,450	20.9
10,000	1,600	16.0	1,750	17.5
20,000	2,150	10.9	2,500	12.4
50,000	3,200	6.4	3,950	7.9
100,000	4,250	4.3	5,600	5.6
200,000	5,600	2.8	7,900	4.0
500,000	7,900	1.6	12,600	2.5
1,000,000	10,100	1.0		
2,000,000	12,800	0.64		

(a) For information on how to calculate the standard errors for the regions of New South Wales, see Technical Note 6 above.

# REGIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

(used for the release of estimates from the  
ABS population survey program)

